#### A COUNTING.HOUSE

# ALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1825.

THURST				N.					
MOON'S PHASES	Sunday,	Uucsday, Monday,	Wedhesday	Thursday,	Friday,	Saurday,	for Sali in th	eve	ng ry
D. H. M.	i				_		s. R	. S.	S.
January—31 Days, Full O 4 6 52	-					-1	7 2	24	38
Last # 11 10 46 1	1 9	10 11	12	13	14	8 15	7 1.	1 4	46
New 1 18 10 86 . First • 27 3 17 1	1 23 30	24 25	19 26	20 27	21 28	22	7 9	84	52 58
February—28 Days	6	1 7 8	2 9	3	4	5	6 5- 5 40	5 5	18 14
Last ( 9 8 49 . New D 17 4 58 2 First • 25 8 35 .	1 20	14 15 21 22	16	1.7	13	19 26		3 3	23 31
March—31 Days, Full O 4 4 14	6	- <u>-</u> -1	2	3	4	5	6 20	5	40 49
La-t ( 11 9 19 New ) 19 11 16 N	1 20 9	14 15	16 23	24	13	19	5 5		58
April—30 days, Full <u>0</u> 3 1 16 M	1 3	4 5	6	7	-1 8	2	5 33	6	16 25
New p 18 4 13 A	1-0-	11-12	132	14.	20	15	3 - 20	6	42
New D 18 4 13 A First • 25 7 31 A	24 5	25 26	27	28	20	30	5 10	6	50
May—31 days, Full O 2 9 52 N	1 8	2 3 9 10	11	12	13	14	1 56	6	53 4 .
Last q 9 4 14 2 New p 17 6 59 2 Full O 31 6 51 2	22 9	16 17 23 24	18	19	20	21.	+ 5t	7	10 15
June-30 days,			-1	2	3	4		7	19
Last ( 8 9 10 M	1 12 1	13 14	15	16	17	18	+ 37	7	.23
First 923 6 8 M Full 0 30 4 57 M	1 26 2	20 21 27 28	22 29	23 30	24	25	4 37	7	23
July—31 days, Last & 8 2 17 N	3	4 5	6	7	- 1 8	2		7	22 19
New D 15 5 18	10 1	11 12	13	14	15	16	+ 43	7	15
First © 22 10 27 M Full © 29 4 50 2	31	25 26	27	28	29	30	4 56	7	10
August-31 days,		-1 2	3	4	5	6		6	57
New b 14 1 51 M	1 14 1	8 9 15 16	17	18	12 19	20	5 18	6	50 42
First • 20 4 26 2 Full • 28 6 53 N	121 2	22 23	24	25	26	27	5 27	6	33
September—30 days Last ( 5 11 1 N	111	5 6	7	- 1 8	2 9	·3		6	25 16
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First • 19 1 22 N Full 0 26 11 6	1 18	19 20	21 28	22 29	23 30	24	6 5	2 5	58
October—S1 days, Last Q 5 1 15 N	1 2	3 4	5	6	7	<b>-1</b>		5	49 40
New D 11 6 23	1 9	10 11	12	13	14	15	6 2	3 5	31
First • 18 1 59 7 Full • 26 4 55 7	16 123 30	24 25	19 26				6 4	5 5	25 14
November-30 day					4			15	6
New D 10 4 6 1	113	7 8 14 15	16	10	18	12 19	7	1 4	59 / 52
First a 17 6 24 !	1 20	21 22 28 29	23	24	25	26	7 1	3 4	47
December-31 day	s,	5 6	7	-1 8	2	S 10		84	
New p 9 3 27	AHI	12 13 19 20	14	15	16	17	7 2	34	37 37
First • 17 1 59 1 Full () 25 4 6 1	1125	26 27	28	29	30	31	7 '2	2 4	38

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#### ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1825.

I. May 31st, Moon eclipsed, invisible. 8 at 6h. 51m.

BVen. II. June 16th, Sun eclipsed, invisible. 6 at 7h. 15m. morning. Moon's lat. 21 3-4 S. 111. November 25th, Moon eclipsed, visible. 8 at

11h. 4 1-2m. morning.

1V. December 9th, Sun eclipsed, partly visible.

Eclipse 6, 3h. 27m.

Beginning, 3 36 Sun Sets, 4 39 evening.

Greatest obscuration, about 3m. after sun-set. Digits echpsed, 8 deg. 46 min. on the Sun's south limb.

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A trial, or rather condemnation, that has taken place before the Mayor's Court in Philadelphia. is worthy of notice. A juror having agreed to and signed a verdict, rose in Court and declared that the paper did not contain his real sentiments. He was told that the crime involved perjury-but in consequence of his ignorance, he was dismissed by the Court with a reprimand and a fine of ten dollars.

### NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday 18th January next for the purpose of hearing appeals and making tranfers, &c.

Dec. 24.

By order, R. I. COWMAN, Clk.

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## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, JAN, 6, 1825.

Owing to the inclomency of the weather on Saturday, sufficient number of members to form a quorum in thee branch of the legislature, did not appear unti-

#### LAW LECTURES.

A Circular to Students of Law. I SOMETIME since announced to students of law that I had established in this city a Law Institute, and had commenced the delivery of a Public Course of Lectures. The frequent applications which are made to me from a distance for information in regard to these enterprises, (although I had set forth my views in the preface to my "Syllabus," and in an Introductory Lecture recently published) induce me to advert again at this time to the objects which I propose, and to the plans by which I aim to attain them. The publications in which this has already been done in part were too bulky to be distributed with convenience as extensively as I could wish; and at all events, I am desirous to furnish every information in regard to plans on which I have bestowed much labour, which are already in more than partial operation, and in whose entire success, I honestly own, I feel a very great interest. It must be obvious that this concern

is neither pecuniary, nor even in a great degree personal. The labour and the time which I have expended on the Lectures, whose outline I have given to the public, had brought me, perhaps, if otherwise employed, more of that for which men too frequently toil, than I shall probably ever reap from the maturity of all my designs. But the scheme has long been the favourite of my mind my professional studies necessarily subserved it, and as every one would con-tribute his share of usefulness to socia ty, and reap his portion of honest reputation, my wishes in respect to both seemed naturally connected with a profession of which I am a member, and for which I cherish a high veneration. I have therefore persevered, through some toil, and a few sacrifices, cheered however, I am happy to say, by the good wishes and encouragement of some of

the most eminent persons that adorn the bench and bar of this country. The Regents of the University of Maryland, impressed with the propriety of making jurisprudence a part of university education, established in the year 1816 a Professorship of Law, and did me the honour to name me to that thair. In most of the European nations this formed an important part of the studies of universities; and even in England, the inattention of the two great national universities to this point of education, was in a considerable degree compensated by the establishment of the Inns of Court and Chancery, in the vicinity of the great courts of Westminster. In America alone, the student of the most learned and abstruse profession, was left to his own insulated and unassisted efforts: law learning seldom formed a part of college education, and there was no institution, with the exception only of the Litchfield school. where even the institutes were taught. In the hope of supplying what I deemed an important deficiency in the education of our country. I have since my appointment to the law chair, applied myself, with more or less diligence, during the intervals of professional engagements, in preparing a course of expanded, I sketched the plan laid before the public in my Syllabus, which embraces every title known to the great body of law, viz. Ethicks, Common, Statute, National, Roman, Admiralty, Mercantile, and Constitutional law, and which exceeds in variety and extent any scheme of lectures hitherto attempted. Very early in the prosecution this design, and when I came to refer to numerous and very different works in treating even of a single subject. I was struck not more with the undiges ted character of the works themselves than with the immethodical order in which they were usually read by stadents. Various and mixed as is the learning of the common law, it has its natural connexions and dependencies; and in proportion, indeed, to the multifariousness of its topicks, is their just order to be consulted by the student. To exhibit this, and to point out the best sources of information. I prepared the "Course of Legal Study," which, I presume, was the first manual ever arranged for law students either in England or this country. If I may trust the representations of my friends, it has not

In pursuing one object of that work, namely, to point out where the learning of each particular doctrine was to be ound, I felt at every step haw desirable was a digest of every great branch of the law, which should orderly display, not only the elementary philosophy, but the material learning of each subject. Most of the works on the institutes of legal science, are necessarily barren of minute learning, whilst on the

been without its use to the tyros of the

profession-not only by displaying that

natural sequence and coherence of their

studies, (which, though real and servi-

ceable, is not, at first sight, very obvious) but by collecting under proper di-

visions the authoritative law on every

branch of jurisprudence.

other hand the digests are often replete with learning, but deficient, in elemen-tary instruction. Of the usefulness of this plan of condensing and methodizing, so as at the same time, to preserve an institutionary character, no one perhaps is better entitled to pass an opinion than he who has been engaged in the task. Not to speak of the innumerable interesting points worthy to be known, though they might not repay to every individual the labour of research, it is avident how much even in the orit is evident how much even, in the ordinary points of a lawyer's education, his labours might be lightened by sys-tem, and by finding educed and described the general principles and outlines of the entire science, combined with all of its more important learning. The student soon becomes aware that the doctrines of our law have been the growth of successive ages, and are scattered through thousands of reports of adjudicated cases, crude digests, and every sized treatises, of extremely unequal merit. In the present state of legal bibliography, it is no less costly to the purse to collect, than to the mind to search the bulky and innumerable tomes in which the Law lies scattered-and in the absence of some general digest, such as I have described, made by legislative authority, the importance of those which are the labour of individual minds, becomes every day more apparent. I have, however, in the publications before alluded to, said enough of this topick, and also of the propriety of imparting legal instruction through the medium of lectures.

I certainly cannot flatter myself that either my life, or my talents, will endure to the completion of my plan, with any considerable degree of excellence. If the former should be spared me, the entire course will certainly be accomplished at no very distant day, which will require two years in its delivery, allowing a daily lecture for ten months in each-roak

To aid the student in every part of his career, to adopt in all the branches of the law that plan of digesting and arranging principles, of which I have spoken; to illustrate doctrines by the cases which decided them, and particu-larly by those in which former adjudications have been compared, reconciled, confirmed, or repudiated; to show wherein the common law has been modified by statutory provi-sions; to trace the history of a legal princinle through various times and circumstances, down to its actual modifications; and sometimes to point out what I consider inconsistencies in our excellent body of law-these, with other matters principally of curiosity, which students have often neither time nor books to investigate with precision, have been my objects in the lectures which I have commenced delivering, and those which are to follow. The course to be commenced in the fall, will occupy one or two hours of, perhaps, every day during four months, commencing with the first Monday in October; the course will be annually added to, until the scheme is completed; and though a great part of the materials of the whole course are prepared, the completion of a plan demanding so much labour, will not be hurried by me, until it is ascertained in what degree I am to depend on the support of those destined to the profession, especially in the southern and western states, to which my institution is more immediately contiguous. Thus far I have had nothing to discourage my expectations. Under any circumstances whatever I shall annually add to my lectures, and cannot but cherish the hope, that I shall witness the completion of my design, which can only be retarded by the want of that encouagement which all enterprises, however zealously pursued, must have. Such is the progress I have made in one part

Presuming it highly probable that a arse of publick I one of such vast extent as that in which I am engaged, would require various auxiliaries to insure its eventual success, I opened an establishment which denominated the Maryland Law Institute. Too little regard, we think, has been paid in all countries to the comforts and convenience of those engaged in the toils of a long and arduous course of study. Students of law, in common with those of divinity and medicine, cannot be too strongly invited to constancy in their pursuits, and this can hardly be expected, unless their studies are directed, their doubts relieved, and the locus studiorum be in itself inviting. When the numerous days and nights, perhaps of many years, are to be spent in intellectual toils, it is fit that some attention be paid even to physical comfort. With this design the establishment has been opened in a spacious and commodious building in South, near Market street, in this city, the apart-ments of which have been handsomely fitted up, and arranged in every respect for the accommodation of students. The advantages of this institution are, in brief, a course of methodical study adapted to the student's progress, and their separate views in regard to the place in which they design to practise their profession; colloquial examinations; union of practical with theoretical knowledge; oral and written discussions of legal subjects frequent presentation of questiones vexate, & resort to an extensive library in every department of legal science and general knowledge.

In regard to the discipline of the institute, it is hoped that little more in necessary, than for students, to bear in necessary, than for students to bear in mind the great importance of their pursuit, and that, at a distance from home with advantages of comparatively bind duration, no mpment of time should be recklessly thrown away. A strict at tention, however, will be required to the roles in regard to the hours of the dy, the silence to be observed, in the chambers, their undivided attention a legal subjects during the prescribed chambers, their undivided attention a legal subjects during the prescribed hours, the mode of using the library, and the other few but essential regulations which have been introduced, as well for the comfort and advancement of the students, as for the convenience of the

professor. The next auxiliary, to which I have alluded, as a means of ultimately etablishing my main design; is the many ganization of a tribunal for the argument of supposed cases, brought before it with a strict regard to all the form of good pleading and the rules of middlence, and prosecuted with a rigid attention to all the forms of forensick disputation. This tribunal will have the name of Moot Court.—In this, regular dockets will be opened, adapted to the State Courts, and those of the United States and fictitious suits will be instituted of such a character as to suggest important questions of law, the niceties of pleading, and the forms of practice. Experience is decisive as to the practicability of suggesting by this plan even the subtleties of pleading, that logice, of the law, and those niceties of practice, which seeming often arbitrary and trivial, involve however, true distinctions of things, and correspond to the just principles of the science. There everal other minor auxiliary modes of advancing the student which have heretofore been adverted to by me and which need not be repeated.

I am concious that in such as are absolutely careless of learning, all esternat aids are insufficient to produce the fruits of sound knowledge. But to those who would pursue an extensive, various and noble science with a corresponding zeal, I flatter myself that the course and scheme of instruction presented to them in the various departinents of the Law Institute, ofer advantages too obvious to require in-

sisting on. The recent exertions which are making in several of the states in advancement of the point I have so long had at heart—viz. the methodical study, and scientific teaching of our most excellent and noble profession, is truly gratifying to me. Professorships are established in Kentucky, Penns Rania, Massachusetts, New York, and perhapa elsewhere; which united to the aid furnished by the law Academy of Philadelphia. under the guidance of those distidguished jurists, P. S. Du Ponceau and Thomas Seargeant, Esqs. and the establishment at Northampton, in Massachusetts, by Messrs. Howe and Mills, cannot fail greatly to promote these desirable objects.

The city of Baltimore is happily sitaated for the perfect execution of the plans I have set forth.

It is central; contiguous to the seat of national government; and presents every advantage of salubrity, agreeableness, economy in jiving, and lectures on many of the most important departments of learning. The spirit of letters is diffusing itself among its people, and numerous literary and scientific institutions are rising up. To each a simple that the control of the cont tutions are rising up. To such as aim only at a studious life, it offers every facility of study, and by those who, reading law as one of the liberal studies, desire to unite to it the benefit of a few years' residence in a city, it will be found to possess every facility for the acquisition of polite and solid know-

There is an infinite advantage in the association of many liberal minds in a ursuit tant at that age when emulation is in its first vigour. to give it an impulse in the direction of its future objects. - We flag in the race when we do not hear the tread of our competitors near at hand; and the very same principle of imitation which excites us to enterprise among our own brotterhood, divests our efforts when among those of different aims and interests. If on this principle the learned collect themselves into societies, students into colleges and members of the same craft into ins ternities and companies, there is equals perhaps symerior reason for the law student, who would invigorate his hornest ambition, and learn to love that atmosphere of compet ion in which heis destine Lto spend his life) to emerge from that studious solitude in which hitherto it has been the fashion to attain the laborious learning of his profession.

In conclusion, it is proper to say a word, in regard to the terms of the Institute and Public Lectures. They are established as follows:

1. Law Institute. This comprehends office accommodations, use of extensive Law and Miscellaneous brary, direction of studies, private examinations, occasional private readings, and public lectures, which commence on the first Monday in October of every year, and will be delivered five times week for at least four months, but to be annually increased antil the entire course is completed. Fee (always to remain the same) per augum, \$100

Lan lastitute. For those who enter during the period of pupilic lecturing. Fee (changes every year) now, for the four months. months.
3. Public Leatures alone, for Law Students. Fee (changes annually) now
4. Same.—For Professional Gentlemen and others, (now)
5. Moot Court.—Fee, unchangeable,
6. Moot Court and geable,
6. Moot Court and Secures.—

Fee (now)
The stadent can under no circumstance be charged more than \$120, including the Moot Court, which, however, is optional with the student.

I would embrace the present occarion to correct a misapprehension.

which has partially prevailed, that the engagements into which I am a put intering, may interfere, in some degree, with my avocations as Counsel or an attempt. No impression can be more Attorney. No impression can be mor unjust, as the studies in which the prosecution of these lectures will engage me, would have been pursued, had the present enterprise never been attempted -and as my scheme thus far. has been prosecuted only in leisure hours, I therefore desire to state, emphatically, that my duties here, can never, in any way, be permitted to in-terfere with those due to my Clients but, on the contrary, that I do not contemplate the relinquishment of any portion either of my professional zeal, or of my practice.

DAVID HOFFMAN. Balt. July, 1824.

GHENT TREATY & ST. PETERS-BURGH CONVENTION. The Norfolk Herald states the num-

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ber of slaves for which claims for indeinnity have been presented to the Board of Commissioners now sitting at Washington, is from 3,600 to 3,700; property coming within the provisions of the treaty, amount to nearly three millions of dollars.

The same paper adds—
The interest which many of our readers and others have in the subject for which compensation is provided by this treaty and convention, has induced us to procure a state of the business now before the Commissioners. source which we consider correct, we present our readers with the following

summary: On the 13th of September last, the Board after a candid and laborious investigation of evidence, collected in the states, from Maryland to Louisiana. agreed upon the average value of slaves, for whom indemnification may be due under the Convention. This agreement saved the necessity of referring the subject to the Minister of the Em-peror of Russia; it saved time and was in every way more desirable, and we are informed, the claimants in Mary-land and Virginia, have no cause to complain, except in particular cases, of this average value, which is two hun-

dred and eighty dollars for each slave: The average value being agreed on, the Board adjourned to the 8th of the present month, in order to give time for the definitive list, to be completed, and furnished by the Department of State. Pursuant to their adjournment, the Board met and on the 9th the definitive list was received by the commissioners, and no time was lost in arranging the claims of examination, which was a work of more time and labour than would be imagined by persons who have not possessed the means of knowing the facts of the case—and it may not be improper to notice some complaints, which have been made, of the dilatory proceedings of this Commis-sion, and others which have been made against the Department of State-These complaints are equally unfounded as to

The definitive list was not under Convention to be furnished until the average value was fixed, which could only be done by a mutual agreement between the British and American Commissioners or a reference to the Russian Minister. We are assured this enquiry was pursued with all imaginable pa-tience, harmony and candour. As resposts the Department of State no blame can be fairly imputed, in not sooner re-turning the definitive life; it was a de-lay calculated for the benefit of the Claimants, as facts prove; for notwithstanding the delay, or more correctly speaking, the indulgence, a number of Claimants have presented their claims after the definitive list was returned. and they have been in consequence not

Yesterday the Commissioners were to have proceeded to the examination of such claims as the Claimants or their Agents thought ready, and decision on such, have, or will be immediately

We are informed that on the part of the Claimants, sundry preliminary motions or requests were made at the present session of the Board. By the third article of the Convention it is stipulated as follows: "And his Britannic Majes-"ty hereby engages to cause to be pro-"duced before the Commission as ma-"terial towards ascertaining facts, all "the evidence of which his Majesty's "government may be in possession, by "returns from his Majesty's officers or otherwise of the number of slaves carried away, &c."